United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Smith, Almeron and Olive, House

other name/site number

2. Location

street & number 50 South Drive ☐ not for publication

city or town Plandome N/A vicinity

state New York code NY county Nassau code 059 zip code 11030

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this ☒ nomination ☐ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property ☒ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant ☐ nationally ☐ statewide ☒ locally. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

[signature], SHPO 4/20/06

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

- ☐ entered in the National Register.
  - ☐ See continuation sheet.
- ☐ determined eligible for the National Register
  - ☐ See continuation sheet.
- ☐ determined not eligible for the National Register.
- ☐ removed from the National Register.
- ☐ other, (explain:)

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(check as many boxes as apply)

- ☐ public-local
- ☒ private
- ☐ public-State
- ☐ public-Federal

Category of Property
(check only one box)

- ☐ district
- ☒ building(s)
- ☐ site
- ☐ structure
- ☐ object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
2		buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
2		Total

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Function
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/private residence

Current Function
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/private residence

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Colonial Revival

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation concrete
walls asbestos shingle
roof asphalt
other

Narrative Description
(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

DESCRIPTION

Located in the Village of Plandome, the Almeron and Olive Smith House is located on South Drive, one of the original streets in the village that became part of an early-twentieth century subdivision developed by the Plandome Land Company. The Village of Plandome is in Nassau County, New York along the southeastern edge of Manhasset Bay on a peninsula that is between Manhasset Bay and Hempstead Harbor. Plandome Road parallels the western shoreline of the peninsula and is the main north-south roadway that connects the communities of Plandome, Plandome Heights and Plandome Manor on the south with Sands Point, Manor Haven and Port Washington Heights to the north. South Drive runs east of Plandome Road through a largely residential section of the village that also contains the principle municipal buildings and a village park.

Built in 1907, the house is sited on the western portion of a half-acre lot at the crest of a hill on the south side of South Drive. The east side of the property contains a garden, pool and a contributing one bay wide, single-story clapboard-sided garage. The house occupies the prominent portion of the property and is a two-and one half story building with a cross-gabled, overhanging roof that has a full-width gable end facing the street. There is a one-story wrap-around porch that spans the width of the façade and proceeds half-way along the east and west elevations. The porch roof is low-pitched and is supported by evenly spaced square posts. Between each post is a wood balustrade composed of turned spindles with square top and bottom rails. The north elevation has two evenly spaced double-hung windows in the second level with quarter-round fanlights directly above. The first floor is irregular in appearance with a double-hung window and shutters to the east and a-four-part window with tall, narrow lights and wide window surrounds that connect the four. This window treatment is part of an angled corner that leads to a recessed entrance on the west end of the façade.

On the west elevation, the center roof gable seems to form an axis that the design elements consequently frame. Beginning with the center gable, there is a half-elliptical window in the center with a projecting window directly underneath with support brackets and an overhanging hood molding. There are two double-hung windows with shutters on either side of the projecting window and three similar double-hung windows with shutters on the first level with the northernmost window in the center. The eastern elevation has a similar arrangement with the exception of the projecting second floor portion being a modified Palladian style window with a half-ellipse window above and two narrow, three-light windows on either side of the projection. The second floor also has two double-hung windows with shutters under the roof eave where the center gable breaks. There is a first floor entrance door under the projecting window with a small, decorative window immediately to the right. Also on the right is a double-hung window with shutters and two similar windows on the opposite end in the south/kitchen wing.

Continuing along the rear or south elevation, the roof has a full width gable end with a paired window in the center of the gable. There are two double-hung windows with shutters asymmetrically placed in the second level with an off-center, narrow window between. There is a bay window with three double-hung windows on the west end of the first level and an enclosed porch to the right that was remodeled in the 1960s as a kitchen wing. Another bay window was added during the remodeling to mimic the window to the left. There is also an exterior basement entrance between the wing and window. Most of the double-hung windows in the house are six-over-one lights and the entire foundation is concrete. All elevations are sided with yellow asbestos shingles, and the roof eave has a narrow dentil molding that runs along the entire roofline.

Two entrances provide access to the house on the first level. The main entrance is at the northwest corner of the building and enters into the main hallway through a small vestibule that has an etched, leaded glass door. The dining room is to the south and features pocket doors, built-in seating in the bay window, a plate rail around the room, and wood ceiling cross beams. North of the hall is the living room that also has built-in seating along the northwest corner window. Directly opposite the entry hall is the main stair to the second floor that has a large three-part art glass window with bench seating and a wide overhead arch. The first floor also has a hallway that goes between the dining room and main stair that leads to the secondary entrance, a small closet bathroom and the kitchen. A smaller, much narrower stair case to the second floor is located between the kitchen and the dining room.

There are four bedrooms on the second floor, the largest being the master bedroom that has a smaller, adjoining room. These two rooms extend the width of the north end of the house. The remaining rooms are arranged around an open hall area and are interspersed with a closet, bathroom and enclosed stair case to the next level. The narrow staircase from the first floor kitchen runs between the bathroom and the southeast corner bedroom. The third floor consists of three more rooms, a bathroom, large open area and an unfinished attic space over the master bedroom and adjoining room.

All the interior rooms retain their original door and window moldings, plus all floors are the original oak. Both the living room and master bedroom have fireplaces but only the mantel in the bedroom is original. The mantle in the living room was replaced with a marble mantelpiece salvaged from another house after a fire destroyed the original mantle. The crown molding in the living room is also a later addition. All windows in the house are original and have exterior aluminum storm windows that were installed ca. 1960. In spite of a few changes (kitchen, living room mantle), the house retains a high degree of integrity, especially in terms of materials, workmanship, form, design and location. The few exterior changes made to the property were the building of a small garage (contributing) in 1932 and a non-contributing in-ground swimming pool added in 1955.

8. Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria
(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

☒ **A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

☐ **B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

☒ **C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.

☐ **D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations
(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

☐ **A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.

☐ **B** removed from its original location.

☐ **C** a birthplace or grave.

☐ **D** a cemetery.

☐ **E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.

☐ **F** a commemorative property.

☐ **G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance
(enter categories from instructions)

Community Planning and Development

Architecture

Period of Significance
1907-1949

Significant Dates

Significant Persons
(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation
N/A

Architect/Builder
Plandome Land Company

Narrative Statement of Significance
(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography
(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
☐ previously listed in the National Register
☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register
☐ designated a National Historic Landmark
☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #
☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #

Primary location of additional data:

☒ State Historic Preservation Office
☐ Other State agency
☐ Federal agency
☐ Local government
☐ University
☐ Other Name of repository:

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Constructed in 1907, the Almeron and Olive Smith House was one of the first residences built on lands developed by the Plandome Land Company. In the early twentieth century, a number of developers saw the former agricultural lands of Long Island's north shore as potential space for suburban tracts that would draw people from New York City seeking more spacious, pleasant surroundings that were within commuting distance to jobs in the city. The trend began late in the nineteenth century when large estates were being developed by the wealthy on the north shore of Long Island but by the early twentieth century, the trend increasingly focused on "home communities," large tract subdivisions of single-family residences.[1] The Smith House is significant under Criterion A as a surviving example of the early growth and development of the Manhasset area, built two years after the Plandome Land Company was established. The Smiths joined with the rest of the community in supporting the incorporation the Village of Plandome in 1911 and Olive Smith was actively involved in local and state federated women's clubs that were part of the social fabric of suburban enclaves such as Plandome. The house is also significant under Criterion C for architecture as a highly intact example of the early twentieth century Colonial Revival design and for being one of the surviving pre-1911 buildings that may have been designed and constructed by the Plandome Land Company.

HISTORICAL SIGNFICANCE

By the beginning of the twentieth century, a number of factors came together that expanded private homeownership for a number of Americans and added the suburban development to the national landscape. Improvements in transportation combined with the development of a white collar or "managerial class" allowed members of the urban middle-class to afford single family homes in areas where others of similar backgrounds were relocating, all within a few hours travel to jobs in nearby cities. Along with the development of the middle class suburb came a change in the definition of the family that focused on interaction among family members that was clearly expressed in the design of the single family suburban home.[2] The American suburb that emerged in the first quarter of the twentieth century became the physical manifestation of these various factors and the north shore of Long Island became one of the areas that welcomed what became known as "home communities." Houses like the Almeron and Olive Smith House began appearing in new Long Island communities such as Great Neck, Hempstead Manor, Beechhurst and Plandome.

Available land was another factor that made the development of the suburb possible in the early twentieth century, especially on Long Island. Throughout most of the nineteenth century, sizable portions of the island were used for agriculture. The area on the north shore known as Cow Neck or Manhasset in the northern part of the Town of North Hempstead was predominantly rural, best known for dairying and raising livestock with some farming of crops bound for the New York City market.[3] North Hempstead, along with the towns of

[1] "Home Communities Show Steady Growth in Suburban Sections of Long Island," *New York Times,* 14 February, 1915, XX7.

[2] Margaret Marsh, "From Separation to Togetherness: The Social Construction of Domestic Space in American Suburbs, 1840-1915," *Journal of American History,* vol. 76, no. 2 (September 1989), 507.

Hempstead and Oyster Bay, comprised half of Queens County that was more rural than its more urban counterpart to the west. The eastern towns felt constantly overshadowed by the western half and the formation of New York City created another source of anxiety when parts of Queens County were absorbed into the metropolis. In order to keep some sense of autonomy, the towns of Hempstead, North Hempstead and Oyster Bay petitioned the New York State legislature to create a new county that was approved in 1899 and named Nassau County.

In spite of the attempts to remain rural, large portions of Nassau County rapidly evolved from agricultural pursuits to residential suburbs in the early twentieth century. A 1915 *New York Times* article reported that farmland in Nassau County was being absorbed by residential development and that "farms have been practically eliminated from all communities in the county that are on the line of the railroad...This has been caused by the rapid influx of metropolitan population into suburban Long Island territory within thirty miles of New York City."[4] The article also stated that the two sources of income for farmers, summer rentals and farming operations, were no longer economically viable in the face of rising land values. Land companies bought up the farms and built neighborhoods with parks, country clubs and pleasant single family homes surrounded by lawns and gardens.[5]

Land developers targeted members of the newly emerging middle class that were better educated and able to afford a house in the suburb. These potential homeowners were more likely to be factory managers than factory workers or employed in other white-collar professions. This group had more disposable income, saw the suburbs as a place to own property and where they could meet and mingle with others of similar backgrounds. As more immigrants settled in urban areas, cities were increasingly associated with overcrowding, disease, and crime, all the things that were totally antithetical to the new home community or suburb. As a way to attract potential middle-class home owners, developers intentionally included parks, golf courses and small commercial districts in their new communities and lobbied for better roads and access to railways. A few apartment buildings appeared in some of the new planned communities but by and large the overwhelming type of private residence was the single family home.

One of these land companies viewed the Manhasset peninsula in northern Nassau County as a prime location for development. The Long Island Railroad acquired the rights of way from Great Neck to the east side of the peninsula in 1898, and extended the rail line to Port Washington, opening the door for migration from the city. Seeing the potential for easy access via the railroad, the newly formed Plandome Land Company bought ninety acres of land in 1905 that were north of the Village of Manhasset from the heirs of Singleton Latham Mitchell, the original nineteenth century landowner. The name Plandome was assumed to be a combination of the Latin words meaning "plain home" and was the old seventeenth century name for the area. Contrary to the name, the company planned a community that was hardly plain, with wide, curving streets lined with comfortable houses, each approved by the company architect Frederick H. Briggs. Plandome's lots sold quickly, attracting a large number of white-collar workers, mostly educators. Members of the land company also settled in the new

[3]Cow Neck got its name by being a common grazing area in the seventeenth century.

[4] "Transfers and Mortgages: Nassau County Changes." *New York Times* 2 June 1912, XX3.

[5] "Home Seekers Looking to the Suburbs for Living Comforts at Moderate Cost," *New York Times*, 18 February 1912, XX2.

community, as well as Frances Hodgson Burnett, author of *Little Lord Fauntleroy, The Secret Garden,* and *The Little Princess*, who became Plandome's most famous resident.

Walter Barnwell was one of the members of the Plandome Land Company who chose to live in the new community. He was also the head of the mathematics department at Flushing High School and may have been the source of the idea that the company should offer the lots in the new subdivision to teachers at prices that ranged from \$500 to \$1800 (depending on location) with low down payments and no interest or taxes for two years. Houses cost from \$4000 to \$6000 and were limited to one per plot. As a result of this effort, most of the plots offered by the Plandome Land Company were purchased by educators, including Almeron Smith, principal of Public School 89 in Elmhurst (Queens County). He and his wife Olive bought the plot at 50 South Drive and had a house built on the property in 1907.

Almeron and Olive Smith's house was built in the Colonial Revival style and approved by the Plandome Land Company architect, if not designed by him. The style was known for incorporating elements from several eras in American History but as one historian pointed out, this combination of American elements resulted in the late-nineteenth century emergence of a truly American style.[6] By the early twentieth century, the "colonial house" was popular in the subdivisions like Plandome because it symbolized American virtues and a common American heritage that, for many, was believed to be in danger of being lost in the overwhelming influx of European immigrants. Part of the style's appeal was the blending of the old with the new, combining elements from the past with the form of the new, modern house, suited for the suburban family. The suburbs fostered a new family togetherness that was physically expressed in the suburban home.[7] Homes featured common spaces such as large living rooms where a family could interact with each other, rather than send husbands to separate rooms or segregate children to an upper floor as was the custom with the previous, Victorian generation's houses.

The Smith House was a typical example of the new colonial suburban home built in the early twentieth century. The main entrance opened into a hall that immediately led to a large living room on one side and a dining room on the other. These were the common family spaces that could also accommodate guests, as did the first story wrap-around porch that was an ideal warm weather outdoor gathering space. The porch was also one of the newer design elements (more common in the Queen Anne style also popular at the time) that was added to give the house a modern feel to the more "old fashioned" overall appearance. The "colonial" elements of the house were the orderly placement of windows with shutters in the second floor, the quarter-round decorative windows and returning cornice with decorative dentils in the façade gable end and the stylized Palladian windows in the east and west elevations. The large, east side "Palladian" window provided light to the first floor stair landing and was actually a fashionable art glass window of geometric designs in green and clear-leaded glass. Other "colonial" interior features were built-in elements such as seating in several of the rooms and classical style fireplace mantles in the living room and master bedroom.

[6] Karal Ann Marling, *George Washington Slept Here: Colonial Revivals and American Culture 1876-1986* (Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press, 1988), 153.

[7] Marsh, "From Separation to Togetherness," 514-515.

From 1907 through the 1940s, the house was where Almeron and Olive Smith raised their son Warren and entertained family and friends. The house also served as a "home base" for Olive Smith who was active in the Federation of Women's Clubs, serving as president of both the Women's Club of Plandome and the New York State Federation and in positions at the national level. Clubs like the Federation were part of the social fabric suburban life throughout most of the twentieth century, allowing women to meet and pursue common interests. The Federation of Women's Clubs began in the late-nineteenth century as study clubs but were encouraged by the leadership to include social issues as part of the agenda. Olive Smith was particularly interested in improving education, especially when it came to the visually impaired and the purchasing of talking books became a major project for the state federation under her presidency (1934-1936).

After Almeron Smith's death in 1946, Olive Smith continued living in the house for a few more years until she relocated to Huntington where she died in 1967. The house was sold to the Fertig family around 1955 and then to Bruce and Clare Heinzen in 1961 who were looking for a home near the North Shore Community Hospital where Bruce was an attending surgeon. The Heinzens were active members of the community with Bruce maintaining a private medical practice and Clare serving on the Manhasset Public School Board. The house was inherited by the Heinzen's four children after Bruce died in 2005.

When it was purchased by the Heinzens, the house had changed very little since its construction; however, the local surroundings were dramatically different from the early days of the Plandome Land Company. Demand for housing in the area continued throughout the 1920s and 1930s and housing values swelled to $30,000-$50,000. As the large tracts were sold off, realty companies began concentrating on redeveloping smaller parcels of land scattered throughout the North Shore that were originally pieces of older, larger estates such as the William Guggenheim property on Sands Point. In Plandome, the lots surrounding the Smith house were quickly sold and within a few years, the Plandome Land Company expanded its holdings from the original 90 acres to 290 acres. As more people moved to the Manhasset area, the residents of Plandome realized the need for services such as local police, fire department, schools and other municipal services. Plandome became a village in 1911 at a special election meeting with the Smiths being one of the families that voted in favor of incorporation.

At the beginning of the twenty-first century, wealth and desire are changing the face of older communities such as Plandome. Interest in the Manhasset area has been constant since the days of the Plandome Land Company but the current attraction is the skyrocketing real estate value of properties, along with shared rights to the beach and docks and access to good schools. The Village of Plandome that the Smiths knew is rapidly disappearing as older homes are replaced with newer, larger structures and large lots subdivided. From a 2005 ad hoc survey done by Nancy Heinzen (daughter of Bruce and Clare Heinzen), roughly a dozen pre-1911 homes are still intact in the village, one of them being the Smith House, and another twenty-five have been drastically renovated to the point of being historically unrecognizable. Nancy, her sister and brothers would like to see the Smith House listed in the National Register of Historic Places as a way to inspire the owners of older properties in the village to preserve other historic homes in the community. As stated by Nancy Heinzen, "Some neighborhood assets are worth remembering and possibly preserving as they reinforce the underlying values of a community and in turn the larger society."

BIBLIOGRAPHY

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"Large Estate and Home Sites on Long Island in Good Demand within a Few Miles of Manhattan," *New York Times*, 30 November 1913, XX1.

"Many Colonial Houses Around New York Attractively Remodeled for Residences," *New York Times*, 17 November 1912, XX1.

Marling, Karal Ann. *George Washington Slept Here: Colonial Revivals and American Culture, 1876-1986.* Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press, 1988.

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"New $30,000 Residence at Plandome Estates, L.I.," *New York Times*, 3 September 1916, XX2.

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"W. Barnwell, 74, Teacher 47 Years," *New York Times*, 31 July 1943, 13.

"Widened Projects Planned for Blind," *New York Times*, 31 January 1937, 84.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Less than 1 acre

UTM References
(Place additional boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	18	609387	4517877
2	18		
3	18		
4	18		

☒ See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description
(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification
(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Virginia L. Bartos, Ph.D., Historic Preservation Program Analyst

organization NYS Office of Parks, Recreation & Historic Preservation date 3 March 2006

street & number PO Box 189 telephone 518-237-8643

city or town Waterford state NY zip code 12188-0189

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and **white photographs** of the property.

Additional items
(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name/title Jerome, Thomas, Barbara and Nancy Heinzen

street & number c/o 20 Glendale telephone 518-478-9407

city or town Delmar NY state NY zip code 12054

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The Almeron and Olive Smith House is on a rectangular shaped lot that is approximately 175 feet on the north and south boundaries and runs approximately 140 feet on the east and west boundaries from north to south. The northern boundary runs along South Drive and the remaining boundaries are bordered by adjacent lots 44, 54 and 37, as seen on the attached map.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

Property boundary is the same as during the period of significance.

ZONING MAP OF THE
INC. VILLAGE OF PLANDOME
NASSAU COUNTY, NEW YORK

Smith, Almeron and Olive, House
Village of Plandome
Nassau County, NY
Scale: 1"=500 ft.
National Register Boundary: ———

N

VILLAGE OF PLANDOME MANOR

INC. VILLAGE OF PLANDOME MA

INC. VILLAGE OF PLANDOME HEIGHTS

INC. VILLAGE OF FLOWER

ME HEIGHTS

PLANDOME RD. (WOODVALE RD.)
N. PLANDOME RD.
STONYTOWN ROAD
GRIST MILL LA.
Pond
EAST DRIVE
LONG ISLAND RAILROAD
ROCKWOOD ROAD
PLYMOUTH ROAD
NORTH DRIVE
WOODLAND DRIVE
BROOKSIDE DRIVE
PLANDOME DRIVE
PARK DRIVE
MIDDLE DRIVE
THE RIDGE
WEST DRIVE
SOUTH DRIVE
VALLEY ROAD
WEST GATE BOULEVARD
WEST GATE BLVD.
CENTRAL DRIVE
CROSS ROAD
HEIGHTS ROAD
PLANDOME ROAD
PLANDOME CT. N.
PLANDOME CT. SO.
WOODEDGE ROAD
HAWTHORNE LA.
LONGRIDGE ROAD
OAKWOOD LA.
PINEWOOD ROAD
PARKWOODS ROAD
SHORE DR. (PRIVATE RD.)
SHOREVIEW LA. (PRIVATE RD.)
TERRACE

Original research and draft by:

Nancy Heinzen.
20 Glendale Avenue
Delmar NY 12054
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nheinzen@nycap.rr.com

PHOTOGRAPH LIST

Almeron and Olive Smith House, 50 South Drive, Plandome, New York

Photographs taken by Virginia L. Bartos on 12 December 2005. Negatives on file in the offices of the Field Services Bureau of the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation, Peebles Island State Park, Waterford, New York.

Photo # 1: North elevation, view looking south from South Drive.

Photo #2: East and north elevations, view looking southwest from South Drive.

Photo #3: South elevation, view looking north.

Photo #4: West elevation, view looking northeast.

Photo #5: Main stair to second floor in first floor central hall.

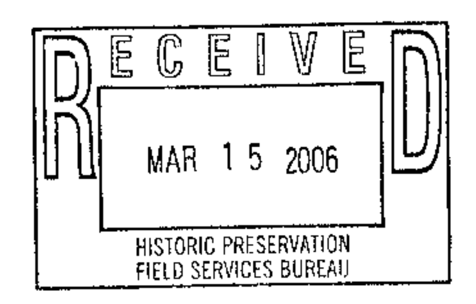
Photo #6: Living room, view from central hall looking north.

Photo #7: Dining room, view from central hall looking south.

Photo #8: Garage, viewed from rear of property looking south east.

SMITH, [illegible]
VILLAGE OF PLANDOME
NASSAU COUNTY NY
SEA CLIFF QUAD
UTM REFERENCE:
18/609387E/4517817N





11 North Drive
Plandome, New York 11030
March 13. 2006

Virginia Bartos
Historic Preservation Field Service Bureau
Peebles Island, PO Box 189
Waterford, New York 12188-0189

Dear Ms. Bartos:

Thank you for the notification letter regarding the Almeron and Olive Smith House, 50 South drive, Plandome, Nassau County. The house, built in 1907, was one of the first residences built on lands developed by the Plandome Land Company. The house retains a high degree of integrity and is an excellent example of the single family suburban home. The owners and I strongly support the nomination of this residence to the State and National Registers.

Sincerely yours,

Elizabeth McMahon

Elizabeth P. McMahon
Historian
Plandome, Nassau County

STATEMENT OF OWNER SUPPORT

Before an individual nomination proposal will be reviewed or nominated, the owner(s) of record must sign and date the following statement:

I, JEROME B. HEINZEN, am the owner of the property at
(print or type owner name)

50 SOUTH DRIVE, PLANDOME, NY 11030
(street number and name, city, village of town, state of nominated property)

I support its consideration and inclusion in the State and National Registers of Historic Places.

Jerome B Heinzen 10/29/05
(signature and date)

JEROME HEINZEN
90 PARK PLACE
BROOKLYN, N.Y. 11217
(mailing address)

STATEMENT OF OWNER SUPPORT

Before an individual nomination proposal will be reviewed or nominated, the owner(s) of record must sign and date the following statement:

I, Barbara J. HEINZEN, am the owner of the property at
(print or type owner name)

50 South Drive, Plandome, New York, 11030
(street number and name, city, village or town, state of nominated property)

I support its consideration and inclusion in the State and National Registers of Historic Places.

Barbara J. Heinzen 8 October 2005
(signature and date)

13 Gray's Inn Square
London WC1R 5JP
UK
(mailing address)

STATEMENT OF OWNER SUPPORT

Before an individual nomination proposal will be reviewed or nominated, the owner(s) of record must sign and date the following statement:

I, Thomas Heinzen, am the owner of the property at
(print or type owner name)

50 South Drive, Plandome, NY 11030
(street number and name, city, village or town, state of nominated property)

I support its consideration and inclusion in the State and National Registers of Historic Places.

[signature] 10/30/05
(signature and date)

Thomas Heinzen
905 Bloomfield Ave.
Glen Ridge, NJ 07028
(mailing address)

STATEMENT OF OWNER SUPPORT

Before an individual nomination proposal will be reviewed or nominated, the owner(s) of record must sign and date the following statement:

I, Nancy A. Heinzen, am the owner of the property at
(print or type owner name)

50 South Drive, Plandome, NY
(street number and name, city, village or town, state of nominated property)

I support its consideration and inclusion in the State and National Registers of Historic Places.

Nancy A Heinzen 10/30/05
(signature and date)

Nancy Heinzen
20 Glendale Ave
Delmar, NY 12054
(mailing address)

RECEIVED
MAR 22 2006
HISTORIC PRESERVATION
FIELD SERVICES BUREAU

March 18, 2006

Virginia Bartos
Historic Preservation Field Services Bureau
New York State Department of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation
Peebles Island
P.O. Box 189
Waterford, NY 12188-0189

Dear Virginia:

I write to support the nomination of the Almeron and Olive Smith House, 50 South Drive, Plandome, NY to the State and National Registers of Historic Places. As Project Director of the Newsday Center for Dove/Torr Studies in Centerport, NY (a property acquired by the Heckscher Museum in 1998 with the generous support of the New York State Department of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation), I have long been concerned that significant historic structures in our communities are being thoughtlessly destroyed. I believe that today's society is enriched and enlightened by an awareness of what has preceded us.

To lose our history is to lose a sense of who we are; we become nothing but the present – a society too frequently concerned with who can build the biggest house with the most conspicuously consumptive kitchen and the latest boutique appliances. Plandome is a unique community, one that my husband and I moved to twenty-five years ago because we appreciated its unusual history as well as its village ambiance. Its residents treasure its history as an early suburban development of the Plandome Land Company, planned and marketed to urban educators. The Smith House speaks clearly to Plandome's story, serving as it did as home base for Olive Smith as well as Clare Heinzen, women who played active roles in the Plandome Womans Club and other organizations that date from the earliest days of this community. The house itself is a wonderful vestige of Plandome's early years, and many of its distinguishing architectural features are preserved intact.

It breaks my heart whenever any of our early homes are lost. My husband and I live in another of the original Plandome houses – vestiges of the early suburban development of Long Island and historic structures that deserve to be preserved. We have been actively engaged in restoring our own home, and feel strongly that these historic houses contribute to the character of our neighborhood. In this day and age when teardowns are the norm, and houses are built out to the maximum sizes allowable in the local zoning codes, I feel that it is crucial to celebrate our history by preserving the past.

Twelve years ago I chaired an ad hoc committee formed at the behest of Plandome's board of trustees in order to recommend more stringent zoning codes for our community. These were implemented and even augmented over the years. I am now happy to advise

that this past week the village's board voted to approve a law creating a Design Review Board, an entity that I hope will also continue to preserve the unique character of this village. While I personally support the designation of villages or unincorporated areas of North Hempstead as historic districts, I am not certain that the general public would endorse such a plan. In consequence, efforts to recognize and preserve individual homes of architectural or architectural distinction are critical.

I strongly support this nomination. Thank you for your efforts on behalf of this unique and historic community. If I can be of any assistance, please don't hesitate to ask.

With kind regards,

Anne Cohen DePietro
8 Woodland Drive
Plandome, NY 11030
516.365.1671